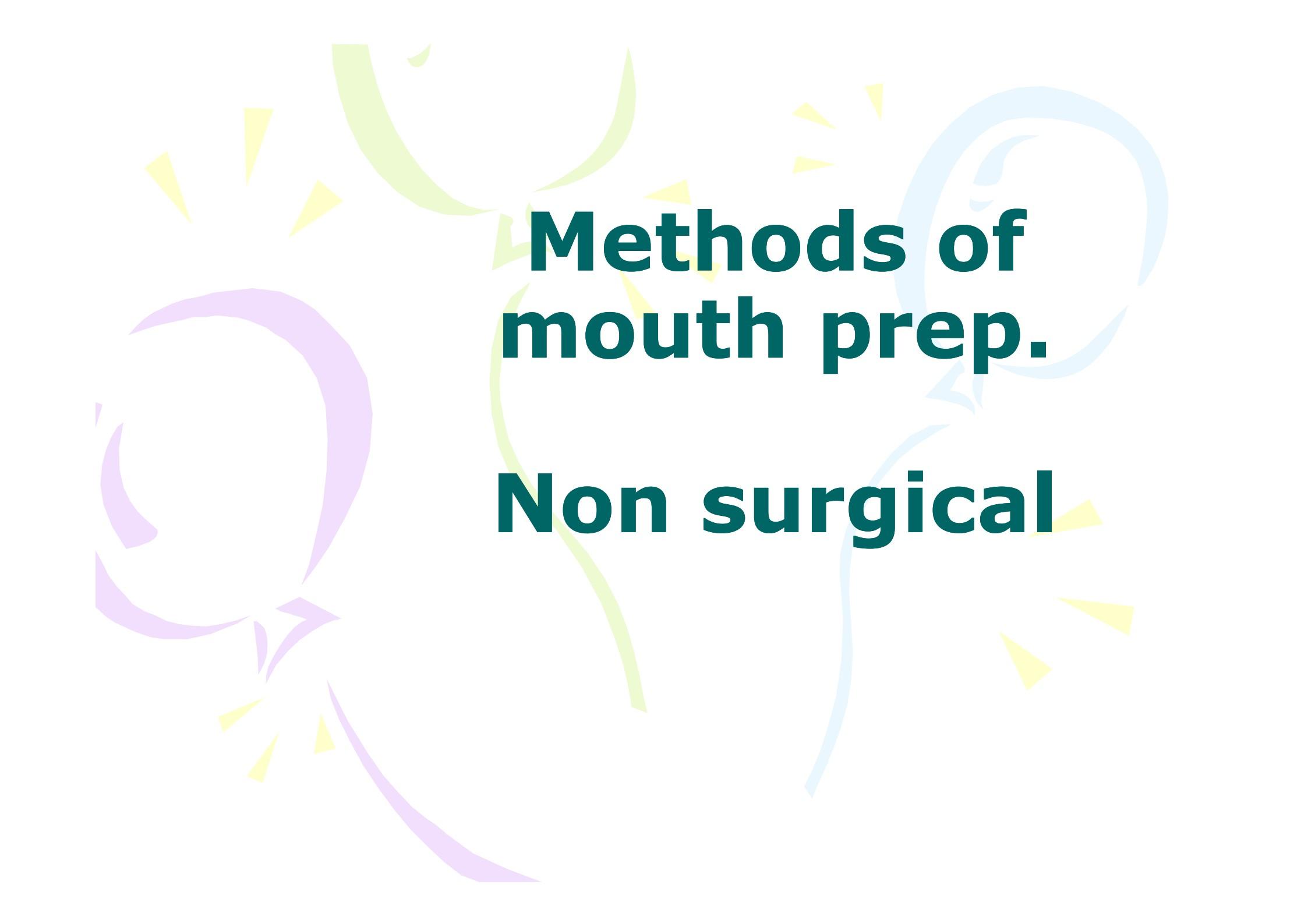




PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY

(SOFT TISSUE SURGERY)

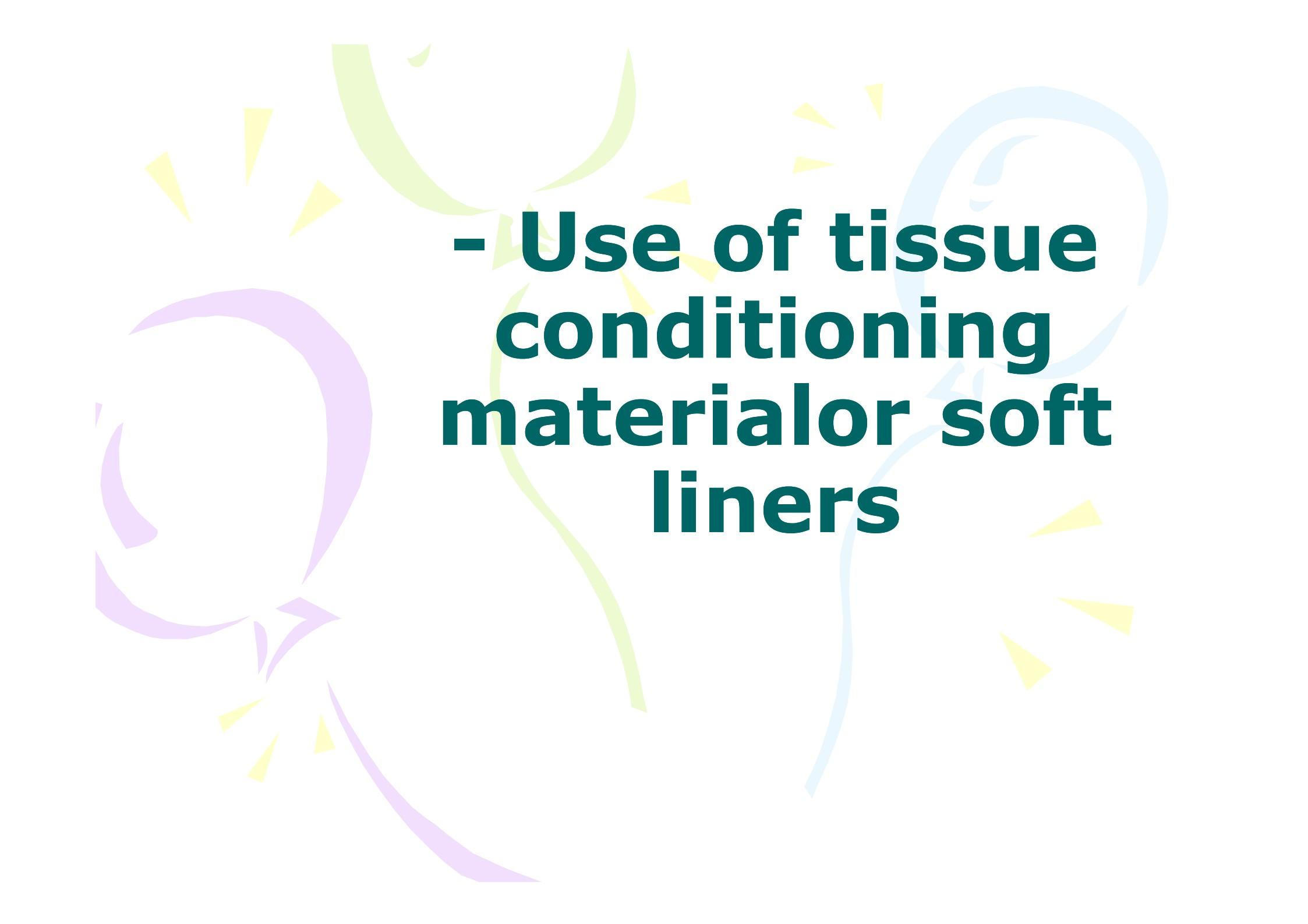
DropBOOKS



Methods of mouth prep.

Non surgical

- Rest of denture supporting tissues
- Correction of complaint



**- Use of tissue
conditioning
material or soft
liners**



DropBooks

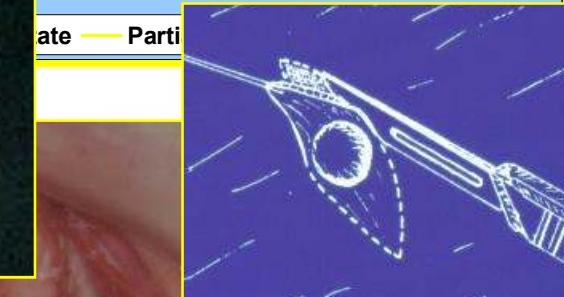
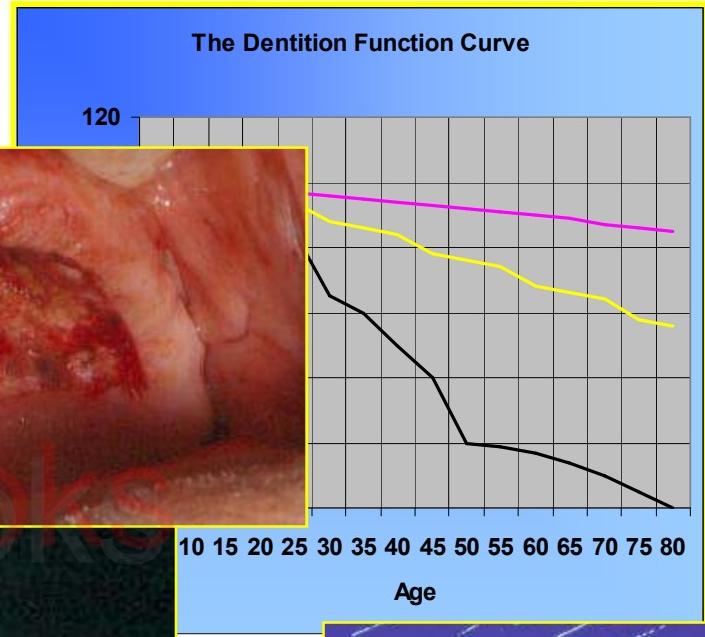
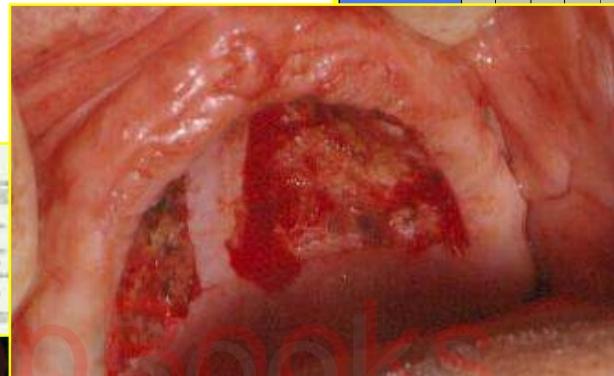
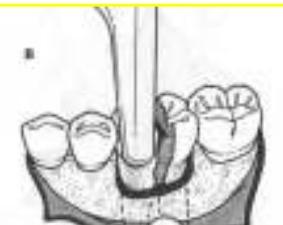


SECURE Hard Reline Material



IMTEC
MDITM
SENDAX

Preprosthetic Surgery



Preprosthetic Surgery

Objectives:

- 1. To understand the anatomy and physiology of the edentulous milieu including alveolar atrophy and its associated pathoses**
- 2. To diagnose conditions that can be improved by preprosthetic surgical procedures**
- 3. To treatment plan, design and execute preprosthetic surgical procedures**

The challenge of edentulism

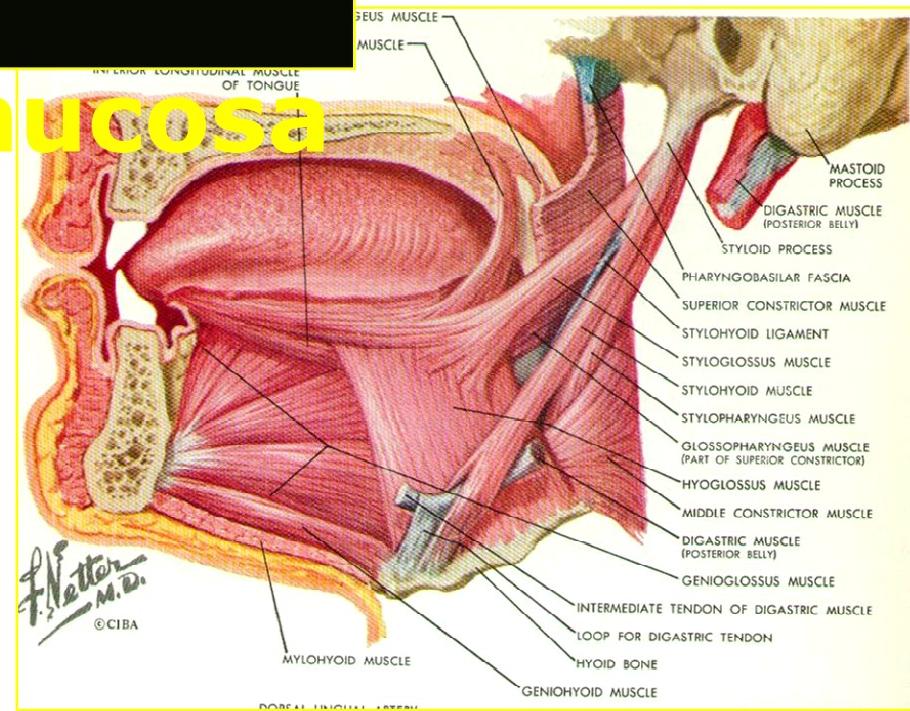


DropBooks



Factors that impact on fit: anatomy

1. Bone quantity
2. Bone contour
3. Muscle attachments
4. Gingiva vs. mucosa



Factors that impact on fit: anatomy

1. Bone quantity



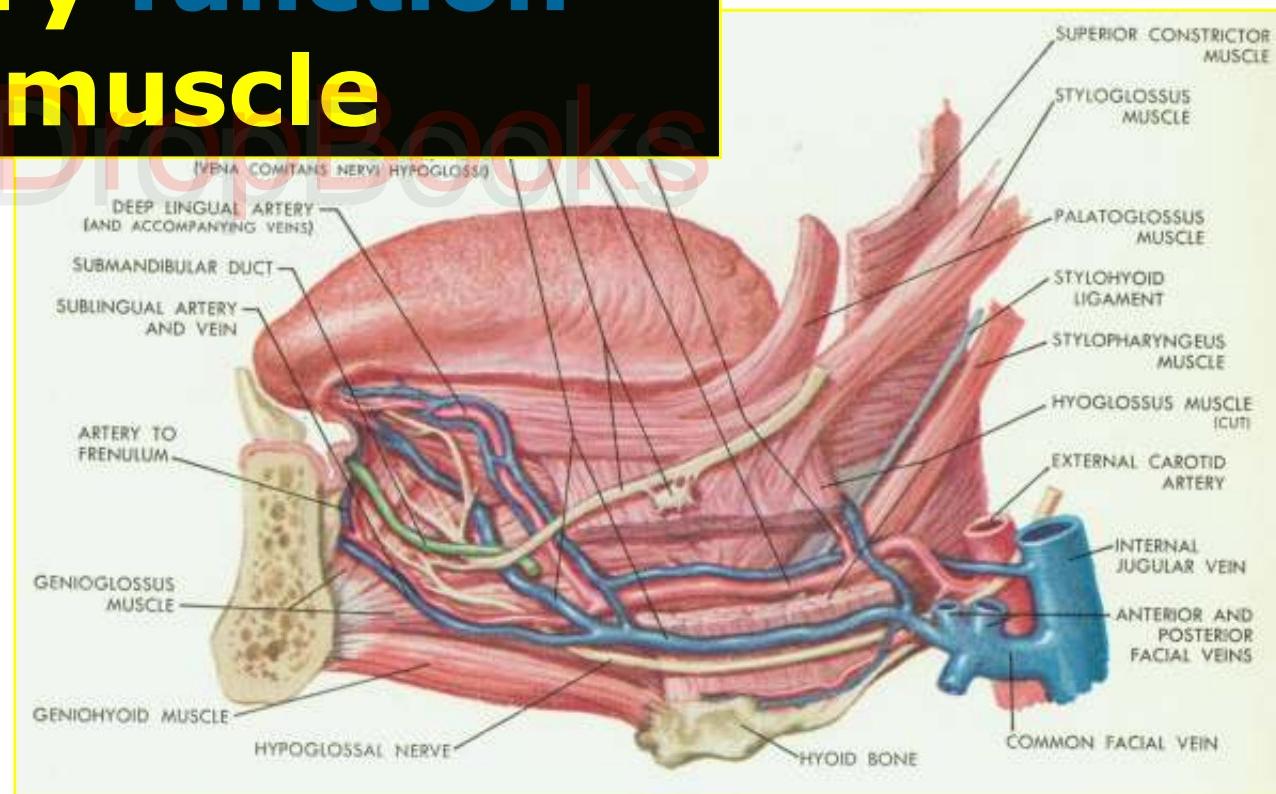
Factors that impact on fit: anatomy

- 2. Bone contour**
- 3. Muscle attachments**
- 4. Gingiva vs. mucosa**



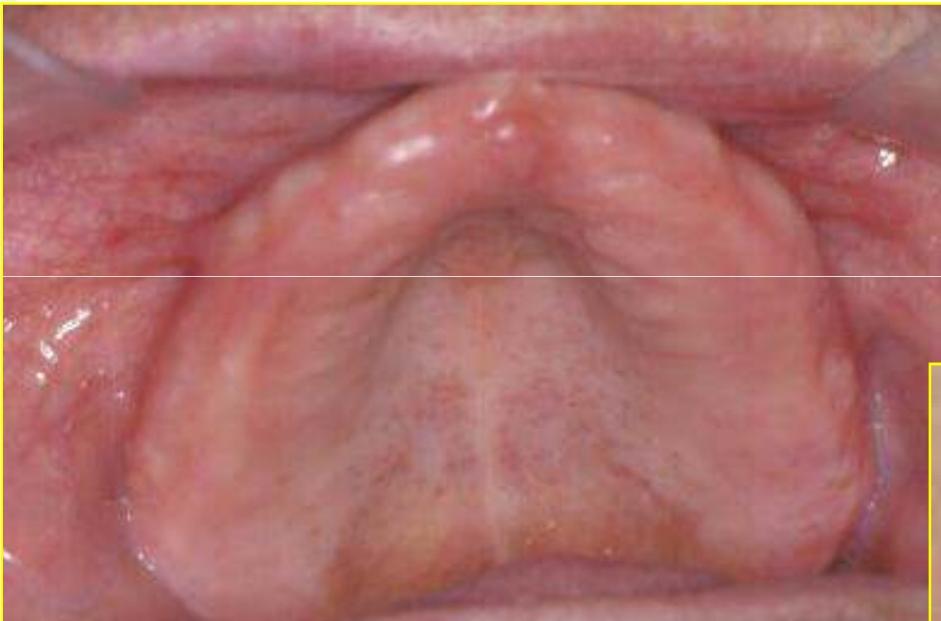
Factors that impact on fit: physio

1. Gingiva vs. mucosa
2. Lip / tongue habits
3. Salivary function
4. TMJ / muscle function



Factors that impact on fit: physio

1. Gingiva vs.



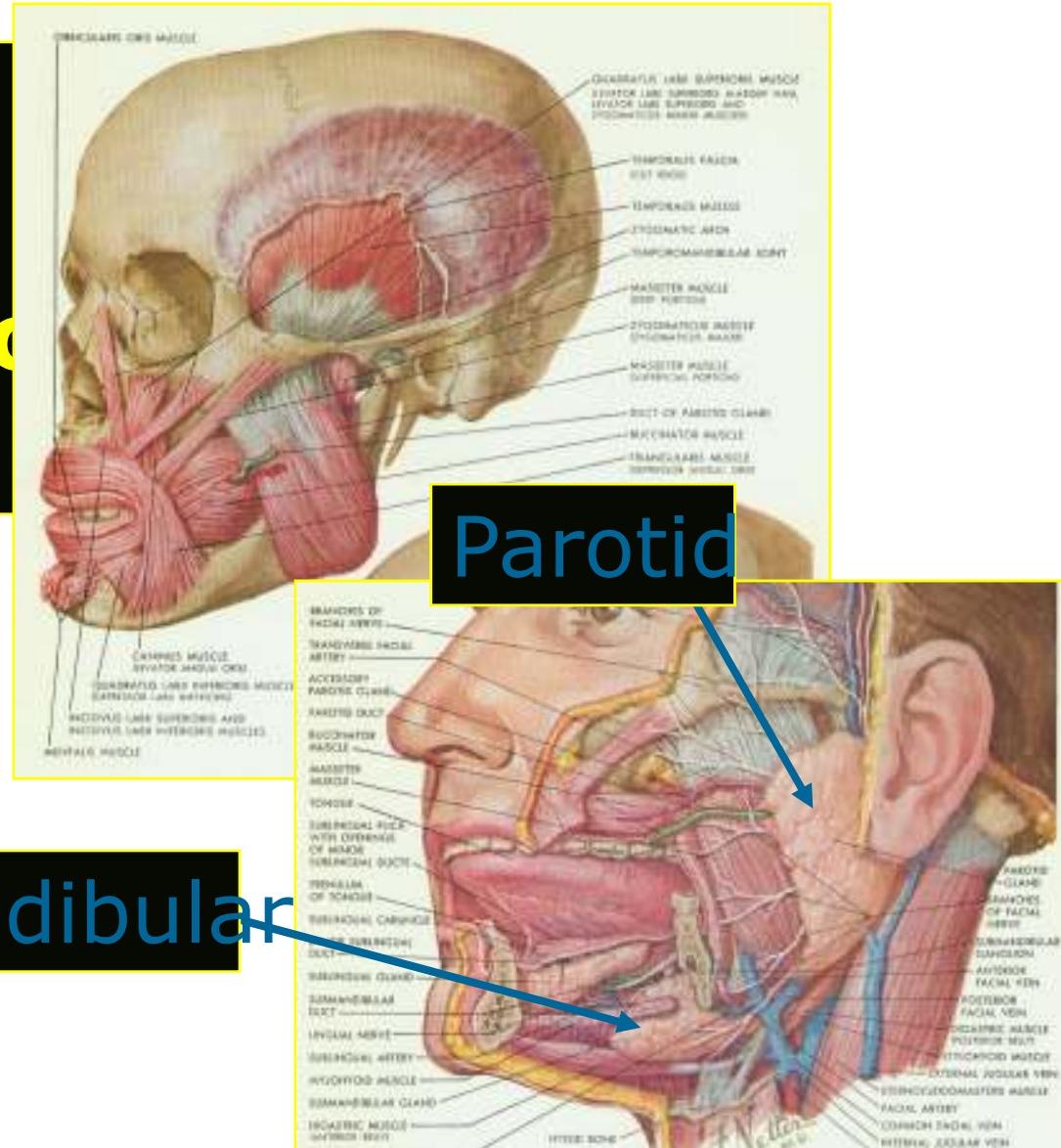
Factors that impact on fit: physio

2. Lip / tongue habits



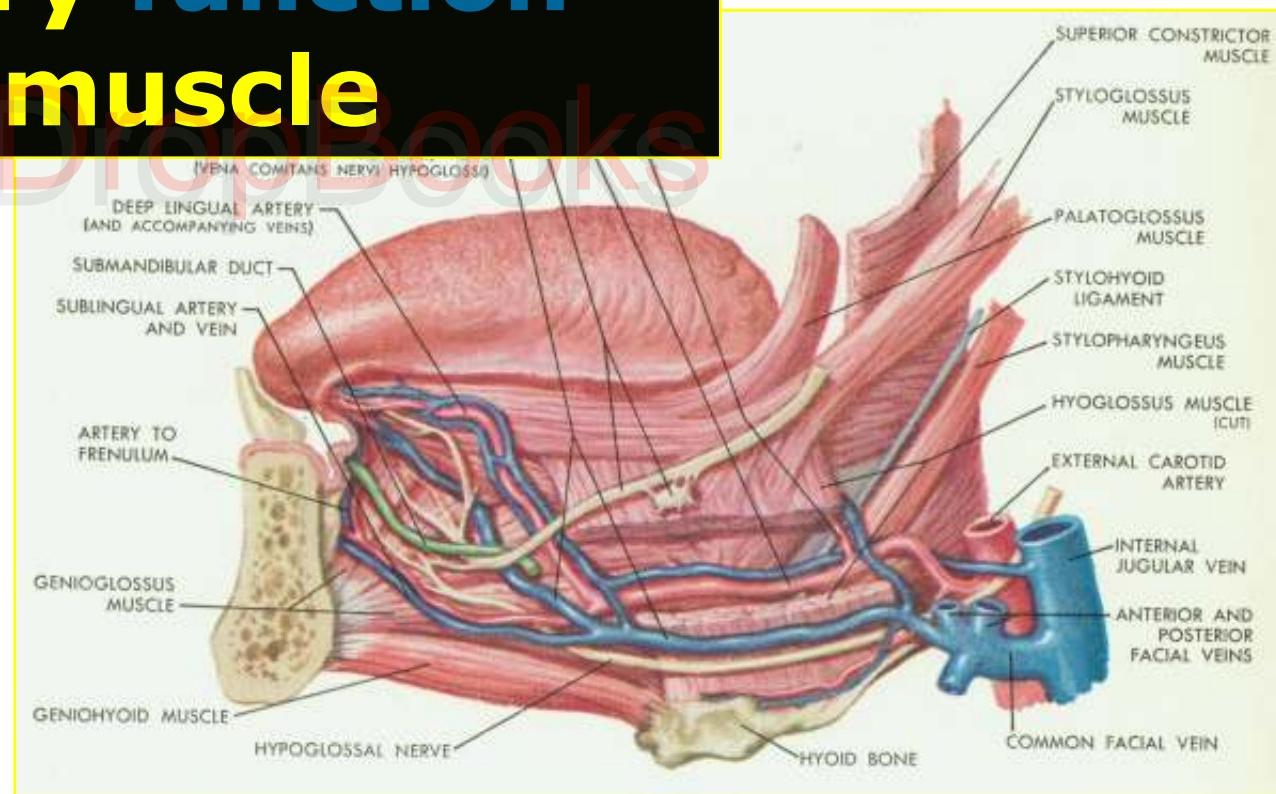
Factors that impact on fit: physio

- 3. Salivary function
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Factors that impact on fit: physio

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Factors that impact on fit: physio

1. Gingiva vs.



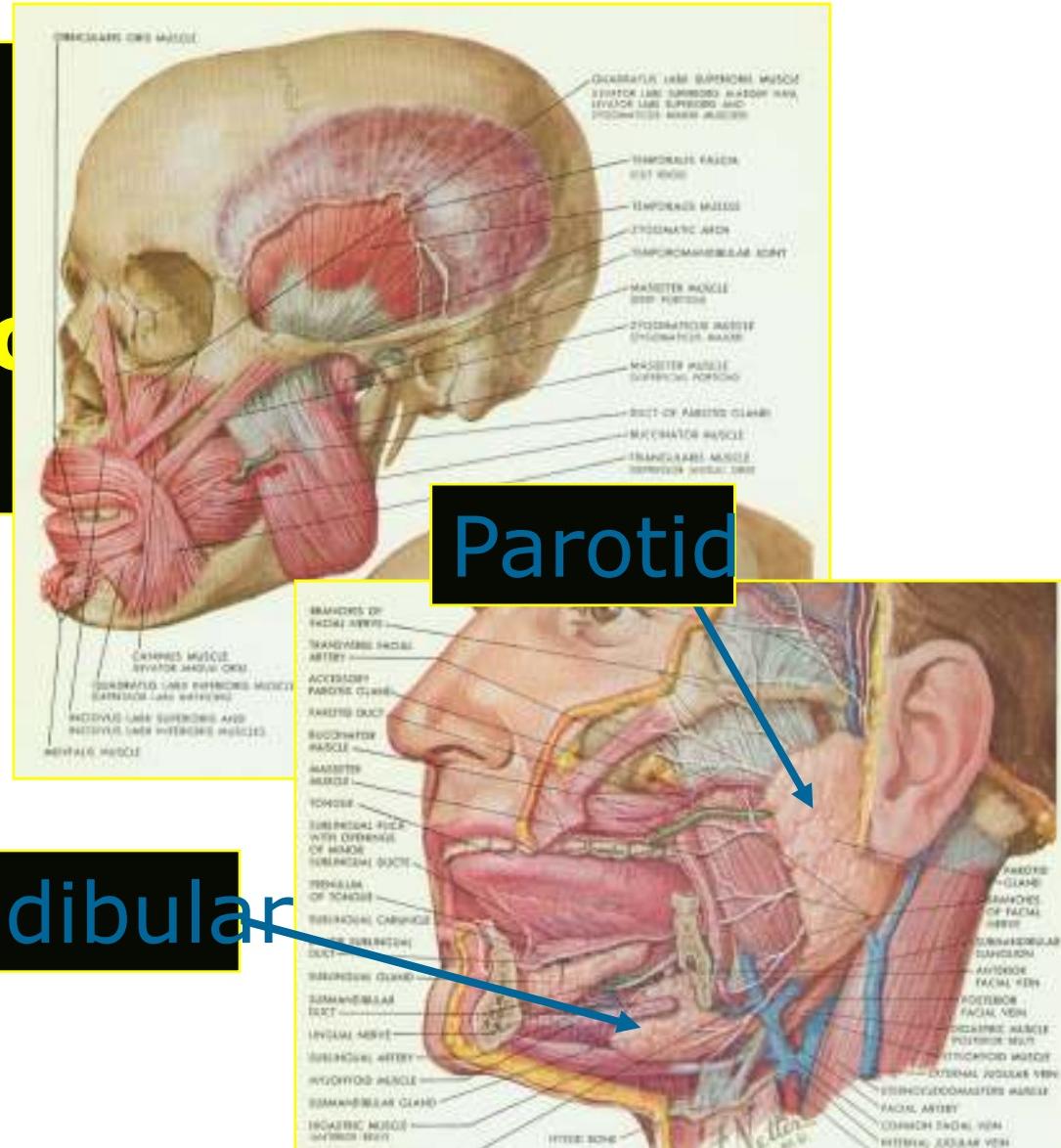
Factors that impact on fit: physio

2. Lip / tongue habits



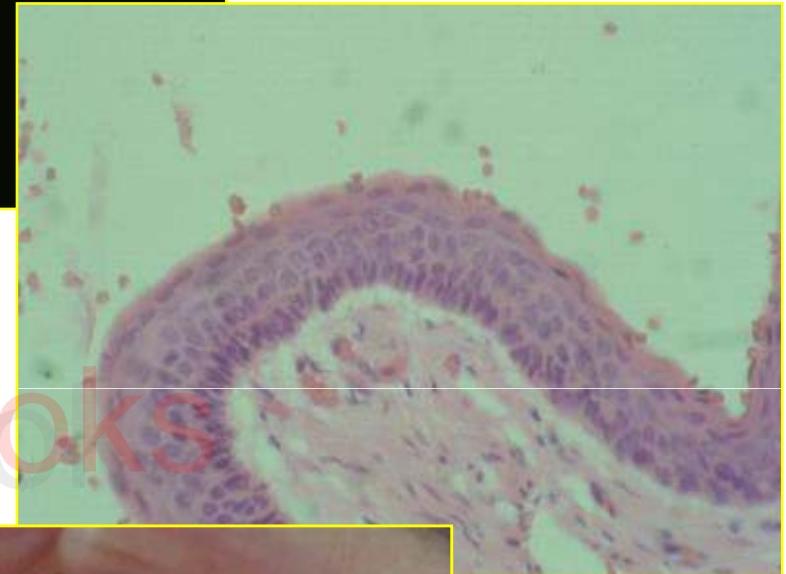
Factors that impact on fit: physio

- 3. Salivary function
- 4. TMJ/ muscle function



Factors that impact on fit: pathos

- 1. Hard tissue**
- 2. Soft tissue**



Factors that impact on fit: pathos

1. Hard tissue

- a. Dental caries
- b. Periodontal disease
- c. Infection
- d. Cysts and tumours



Factors that impact on fit: pathos

1. Hard tissue

- a. Dental caries
- b. Periodontal disease
- c. Infection
- d. Cysts and tumours



Factors that impact on fit: pathos

- 1. Soft tissue**
 - a. Ulceration
 - b. Hyperplasia
 - c. Dysplasia
 - d. Carcinoma



d



a



b

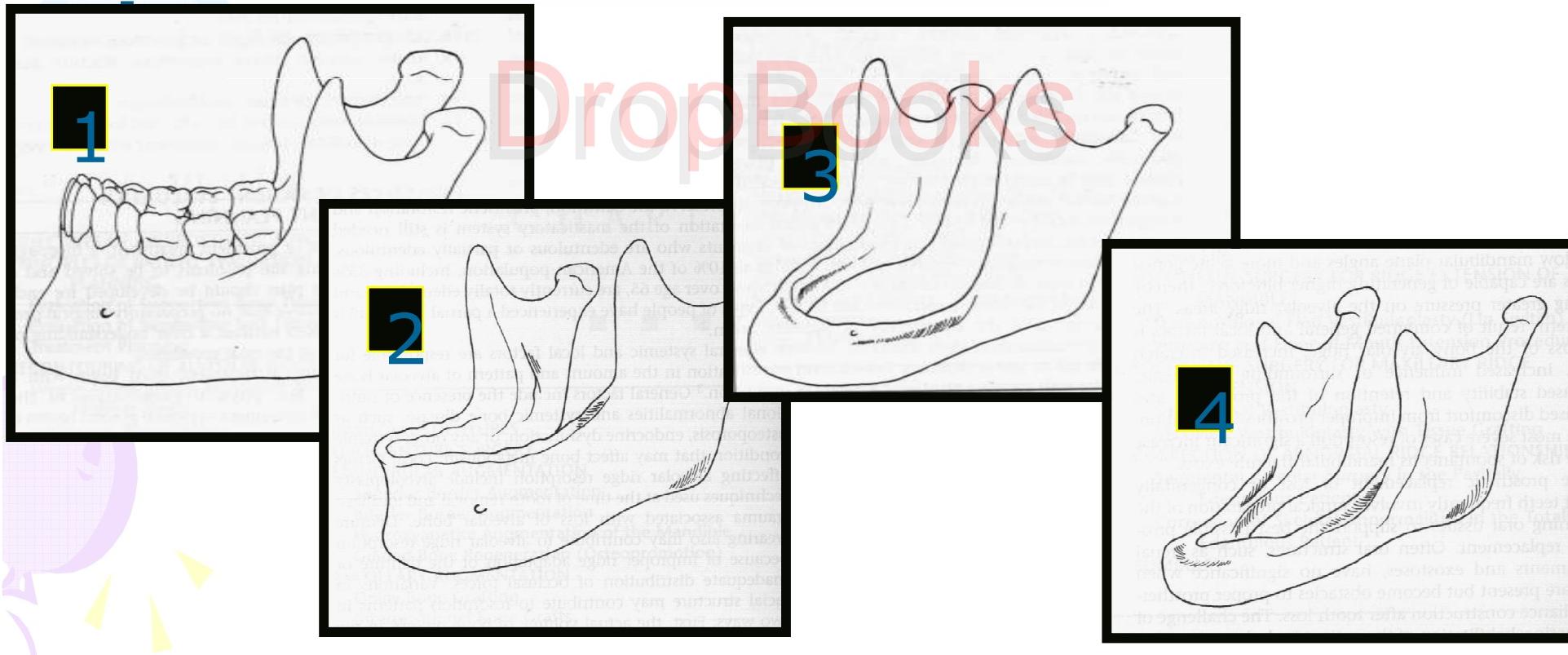


c

Factors that impact on fit: atroph

1. Atrophy

- a. Decreasing bone
- b. Increasing soft



Preprosthetic Surgery

**Procedures designed to optimize
the retention, support, stability and
comfort of prostheses by the
selective modification of soft and
hard tissues**



Preprosthetic Surgery

Indications: compromised retention, support, stability or comfort of prostheses due to suboptimal hard or soft tissue anatomy or pathoses



PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY

1. Osseous surgery
 - Alveoloplasty
 - Reduction of tori and exostoses
 - Ridge augmentation



PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY

2. Soft tissue surgery

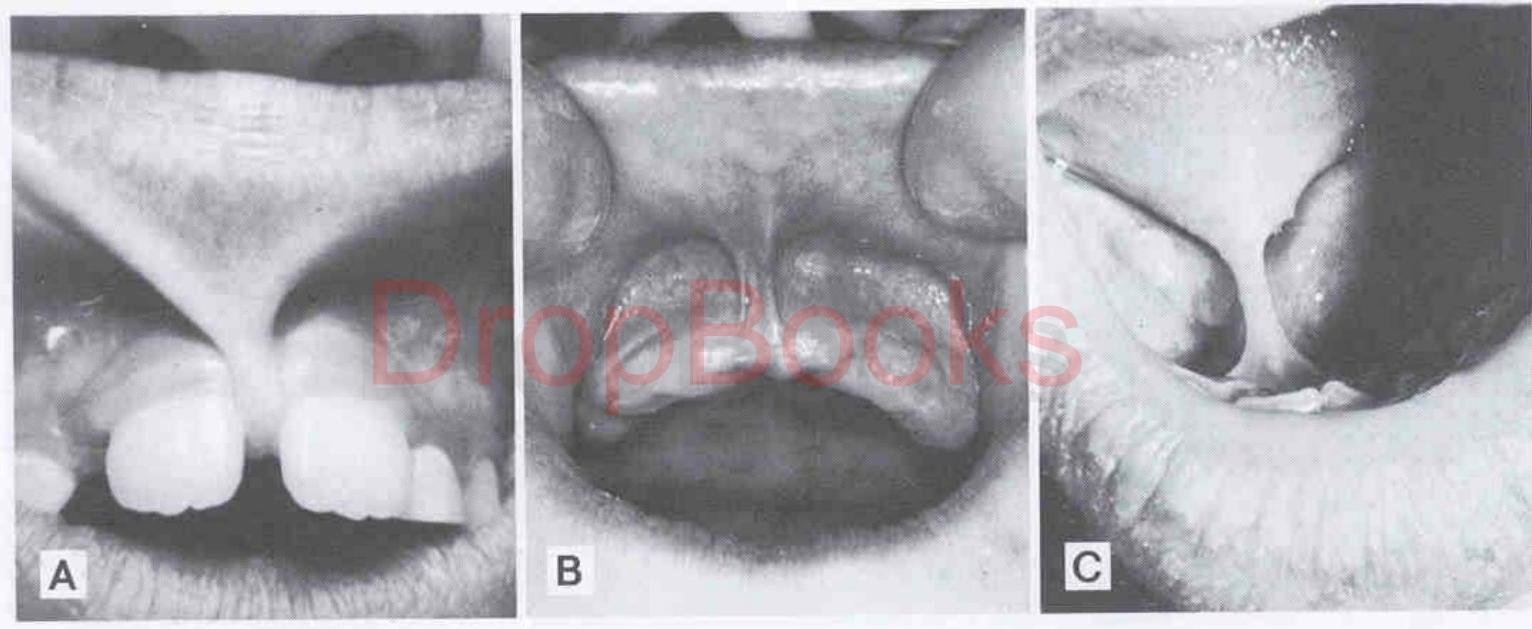
- Frenum (frenectomy , frenotomy)
- Vestibuloplasty
- Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia of the palate
- Fibrous hyperplasia of alveolar ridge
- Epulis fissuratum

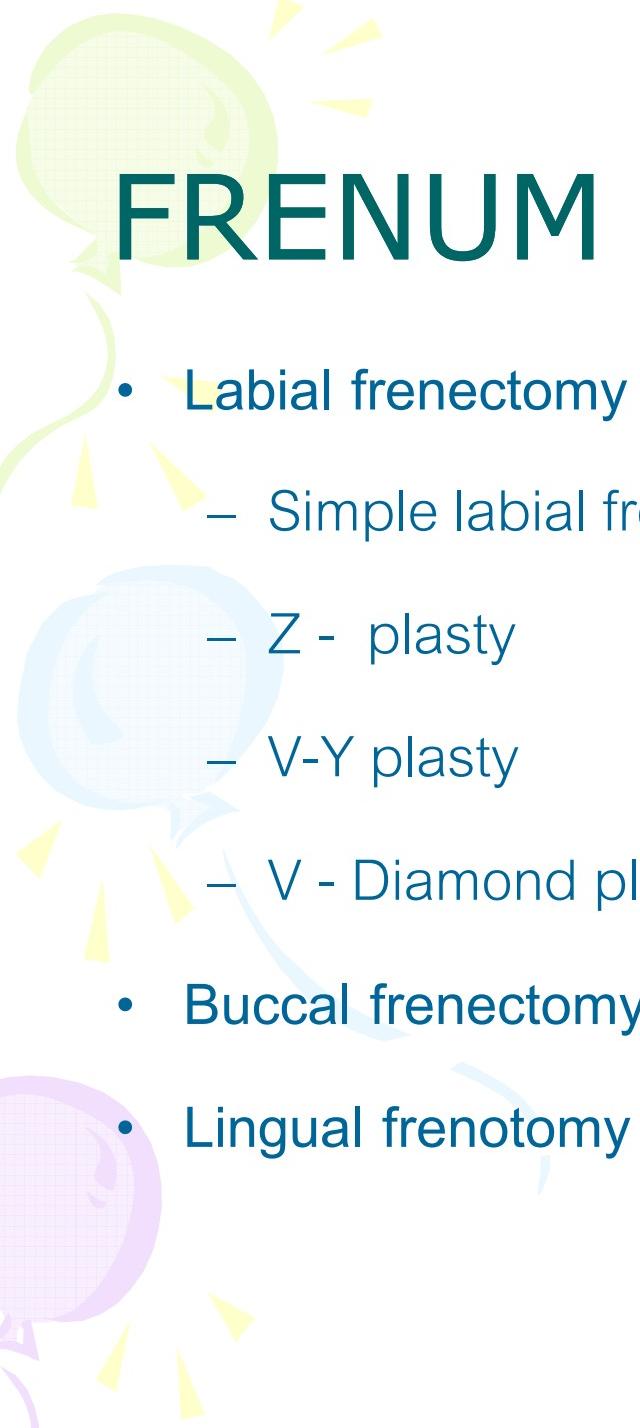
DropBooks



Soft tissue surgery

FRENUM

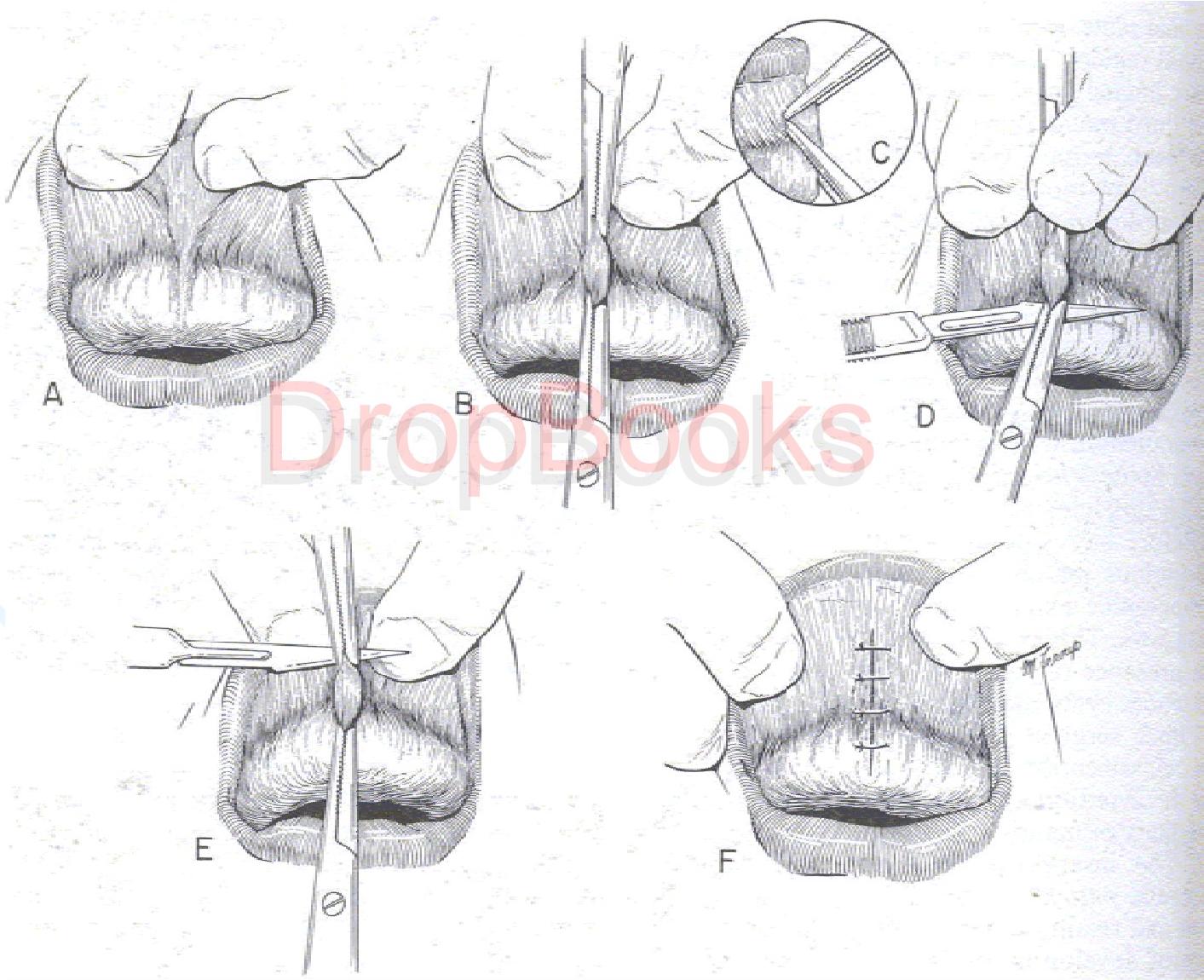




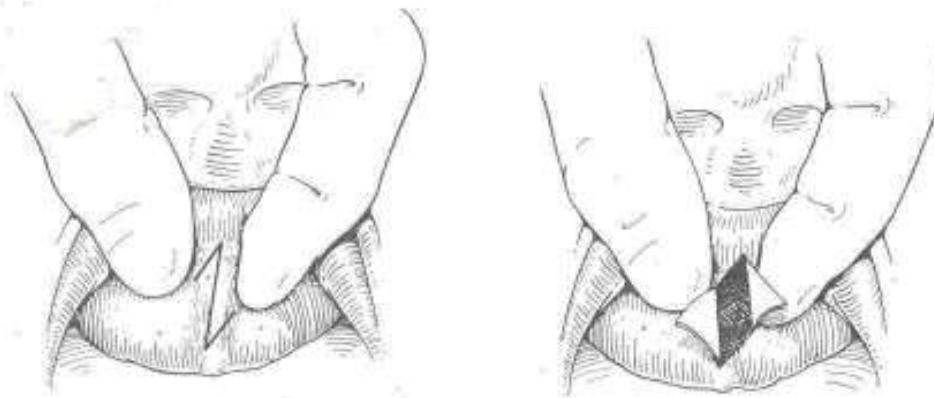
FRENUM

- Labial frenectomy
 - Simple labial frenectomy (Diamond excision)
 - Z - plasty
 - V-Y plasty
 - V - Diamond plasty (Modified V-Y plasty)
- Buccal frenectomy
- Lingual frenotomy

Simple labial frenectomy



Z - Plasty



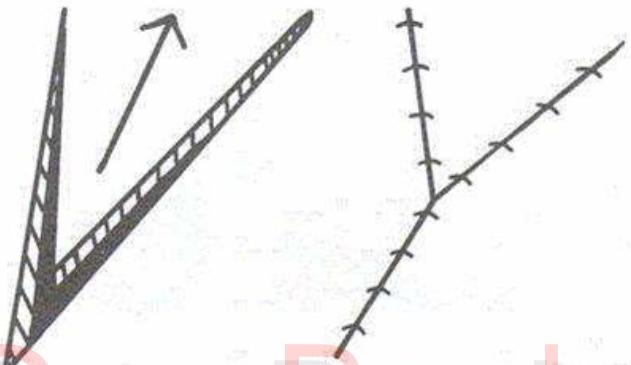
A

B

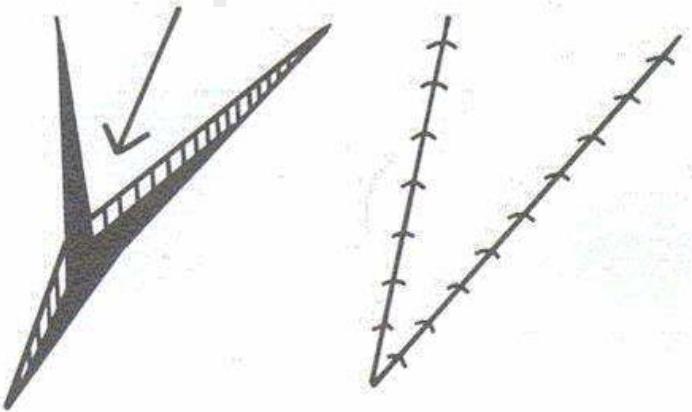


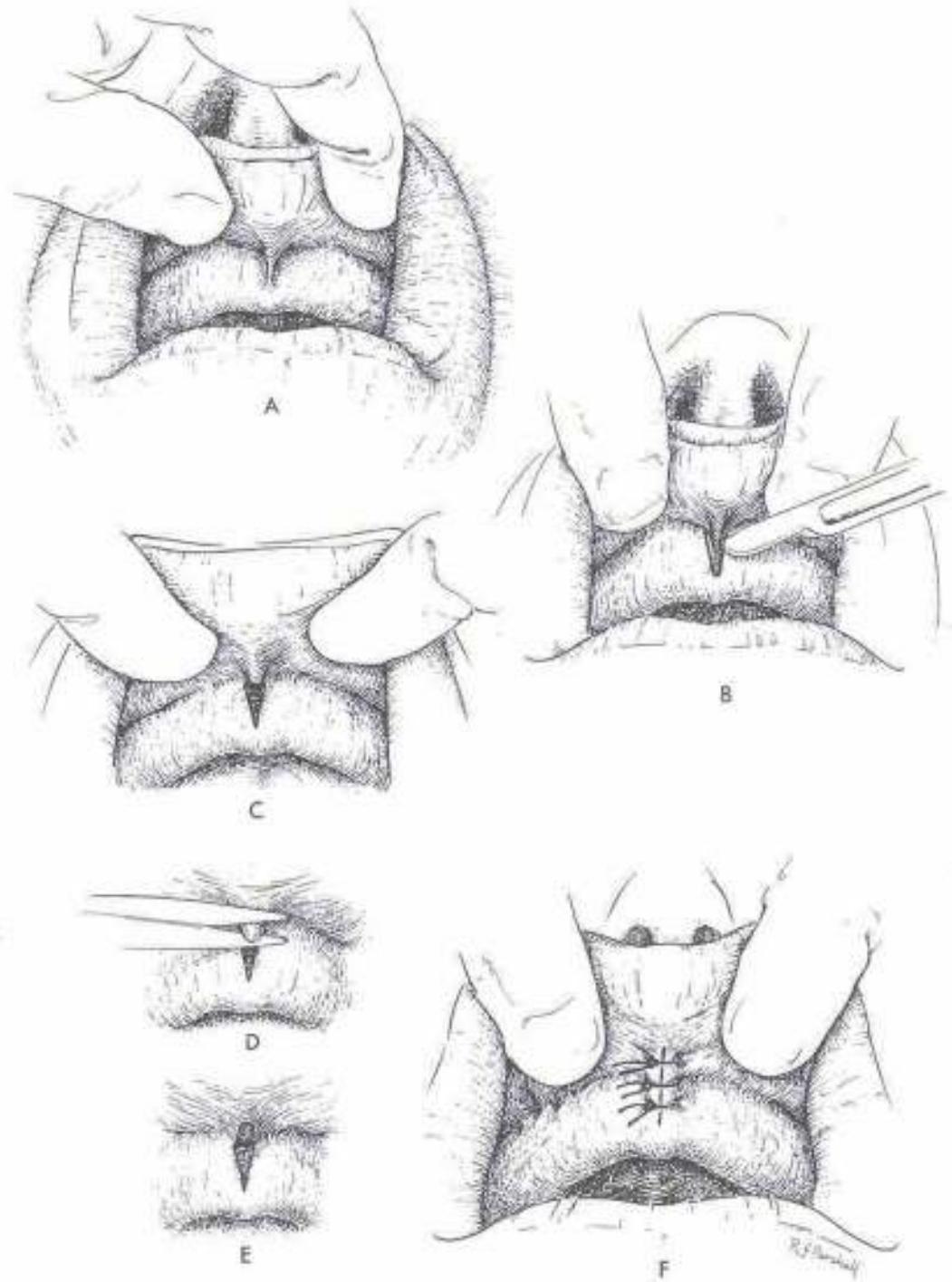
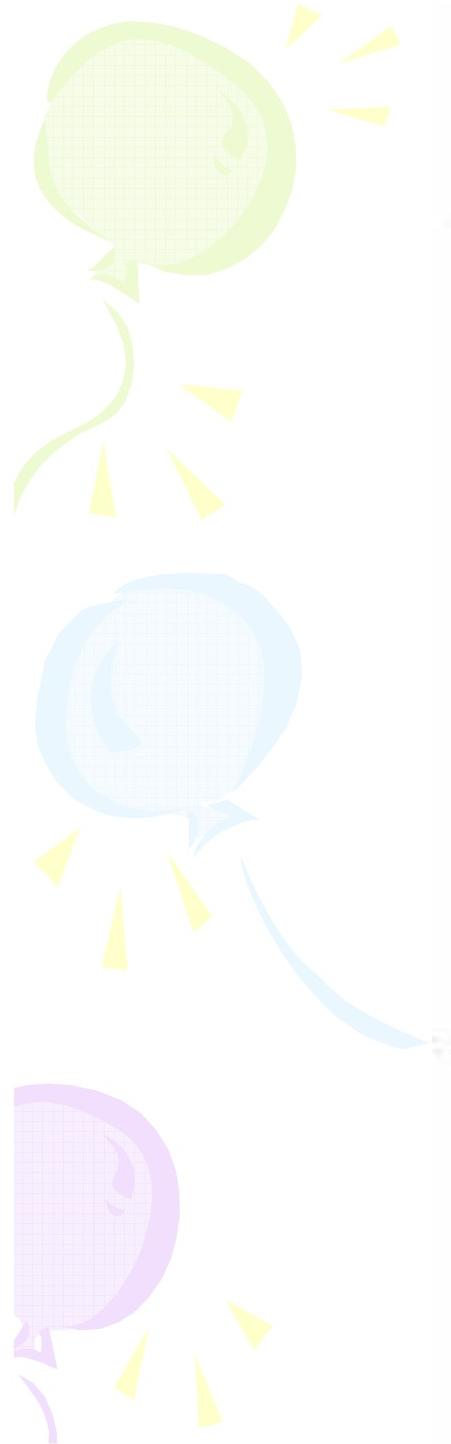
C

V - Y Plasty



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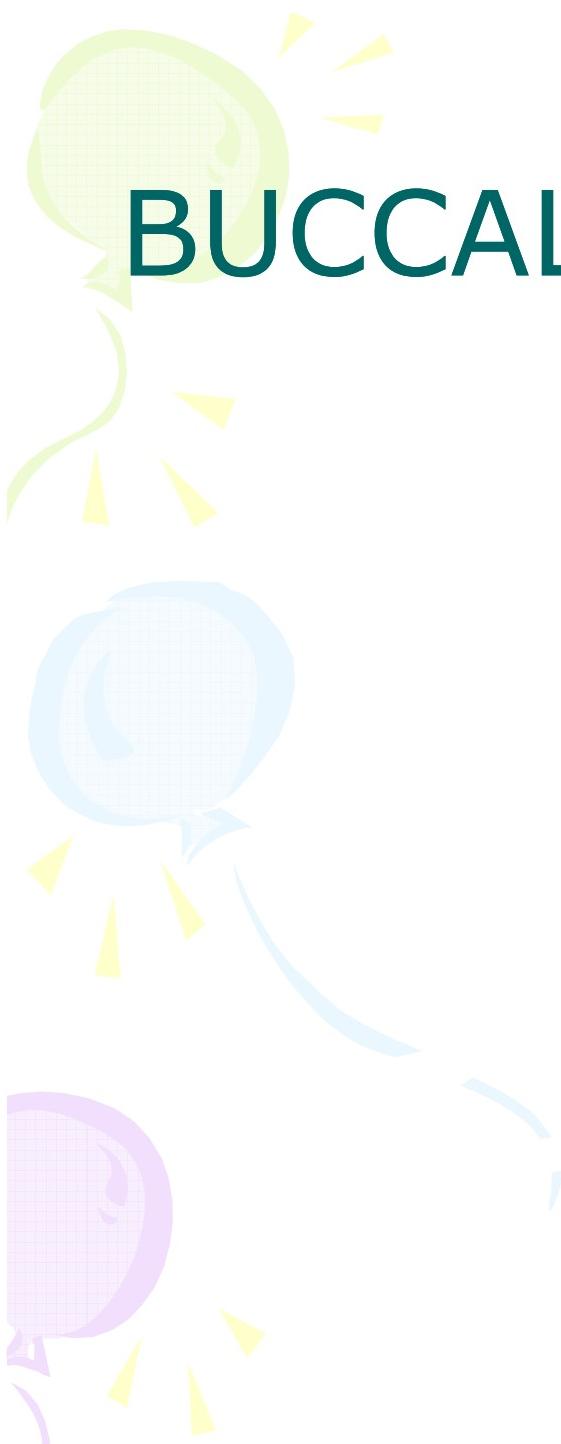


Frenectomy

- You can use a laser as well

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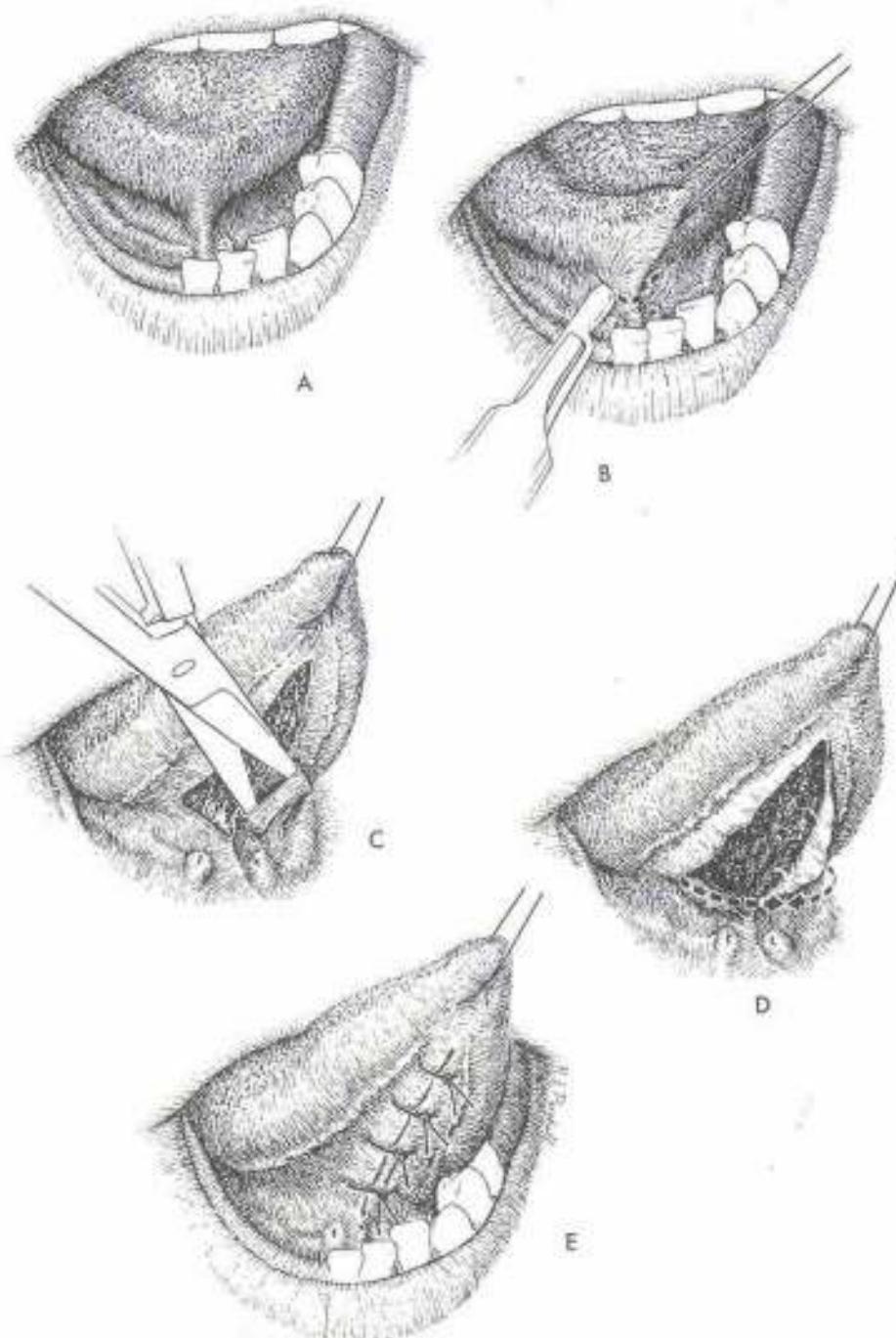
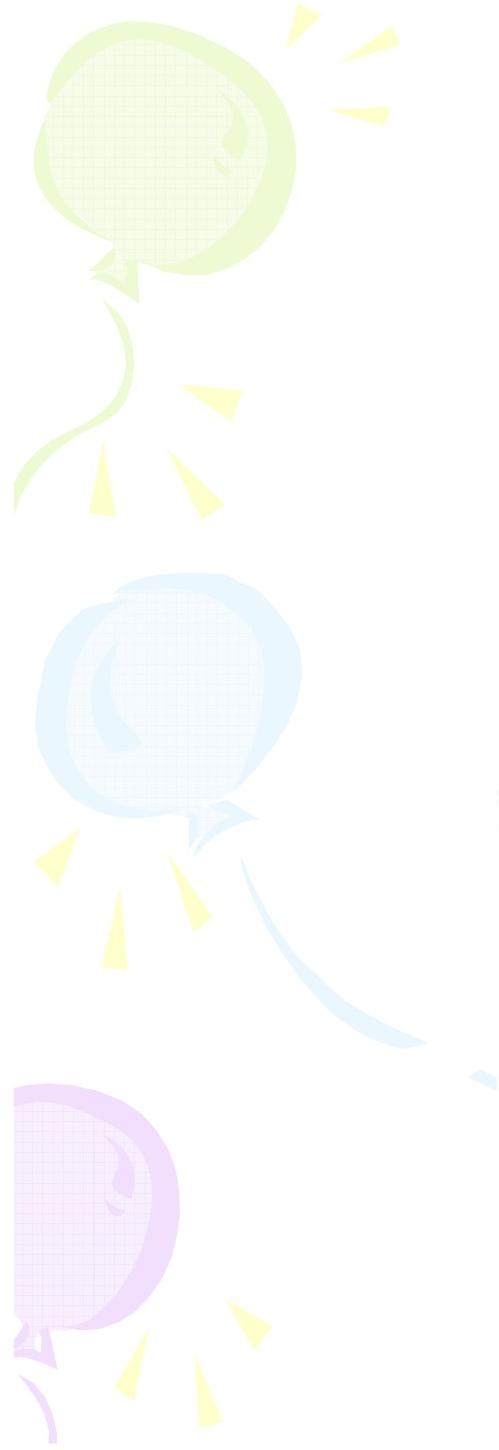


BUCCAL FRENECTOMY

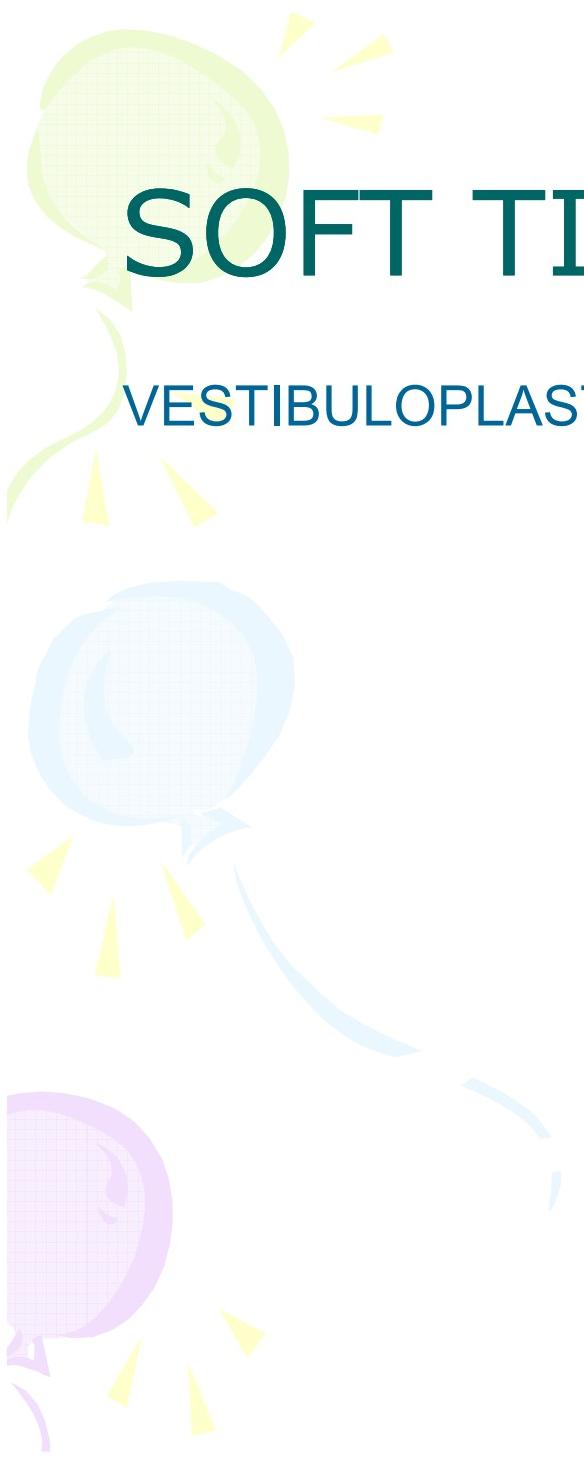
LINGUAL FRENOTOMY

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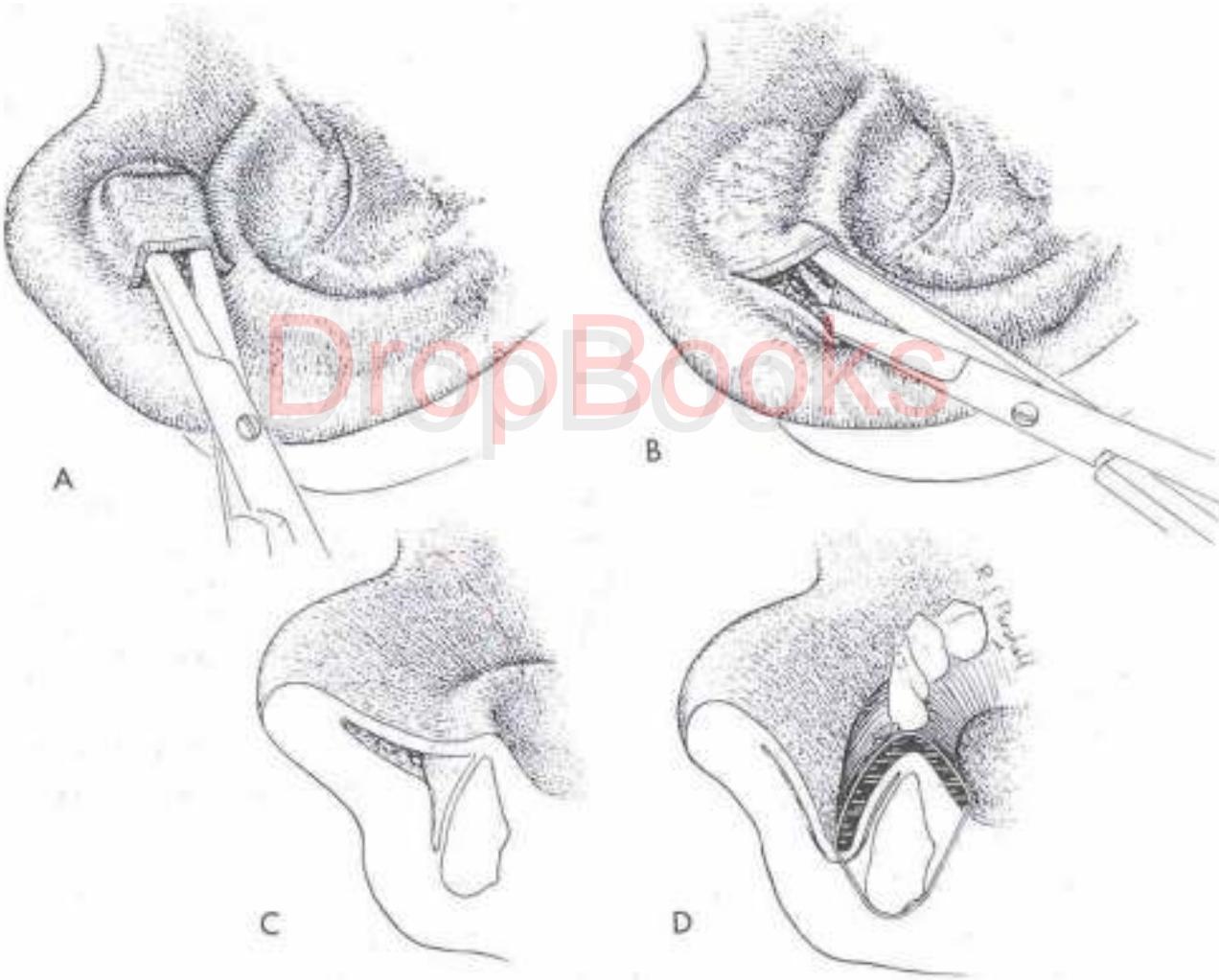




SOFT TISSUE SURGERY

VESTIBULOPLASTY

MUCOSAL ADVANCEMENT VESTIBULOPLASTY





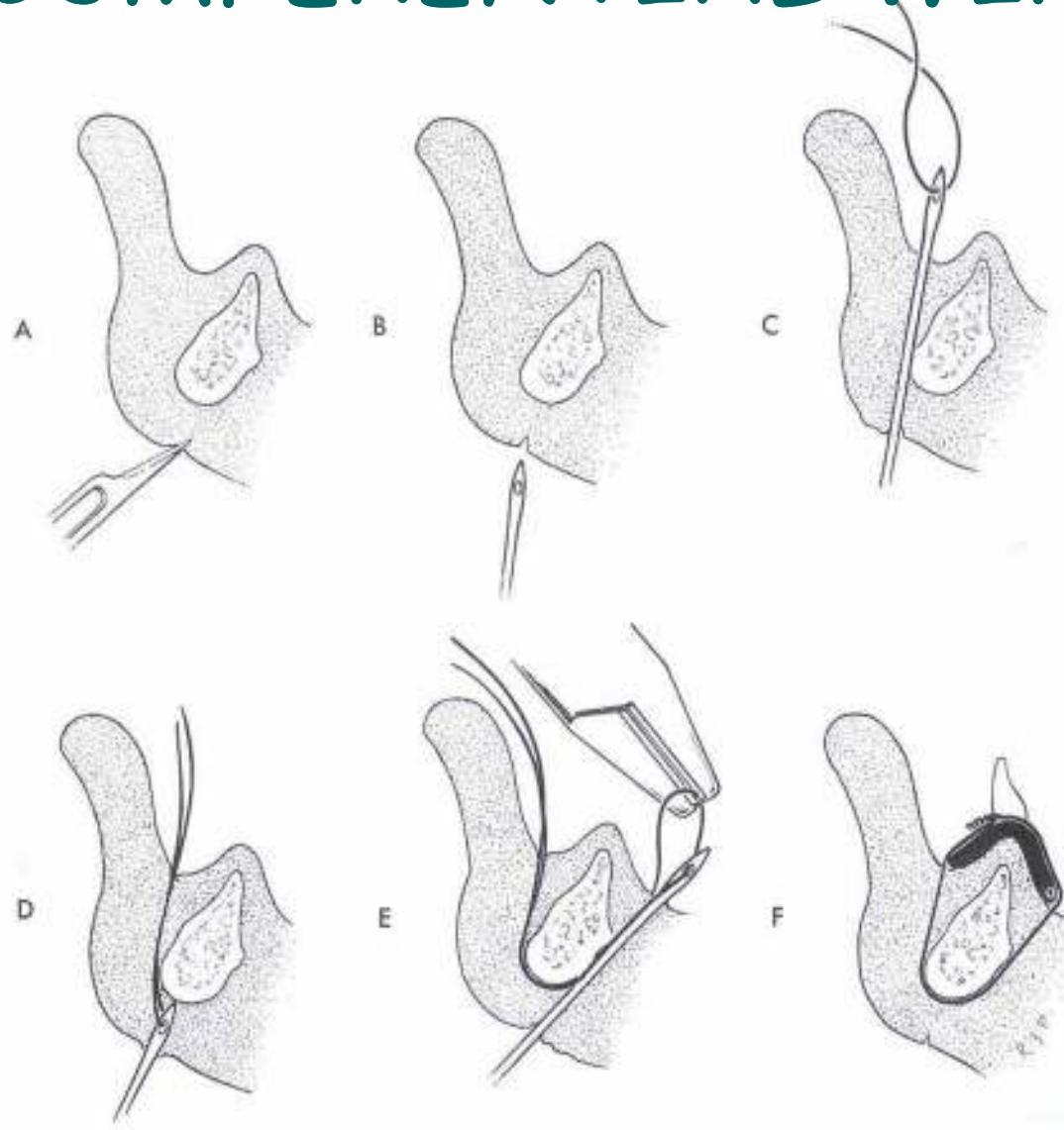
VESTIBULOPLASTY

- Mucosal advancement vestibuloplasty (Submucosal vestibuloplasty , Obwegeser's technique)
- Secondary epithelization vestibuloplasty
 - Kazanjian's technique
 - Obwegeser's technique
- Grafting vestibuloplasty
 - Mucosal graft
 - Skin graft

CIRCUMFERENTIAL WIRING

- A Small skin puncture is made beneath the mandible
- Obwegeser awl is passed upward into vestibular sulcus
- A wire/heavy nylon suture is threaded
- Withdraw awl & wire , keeping instrument in contact to the bone
- Awl & wire are passed upward into lingual sulcus. Disengage the wire and withdraw the awl
- The denture or splint is placed and secure with the wire

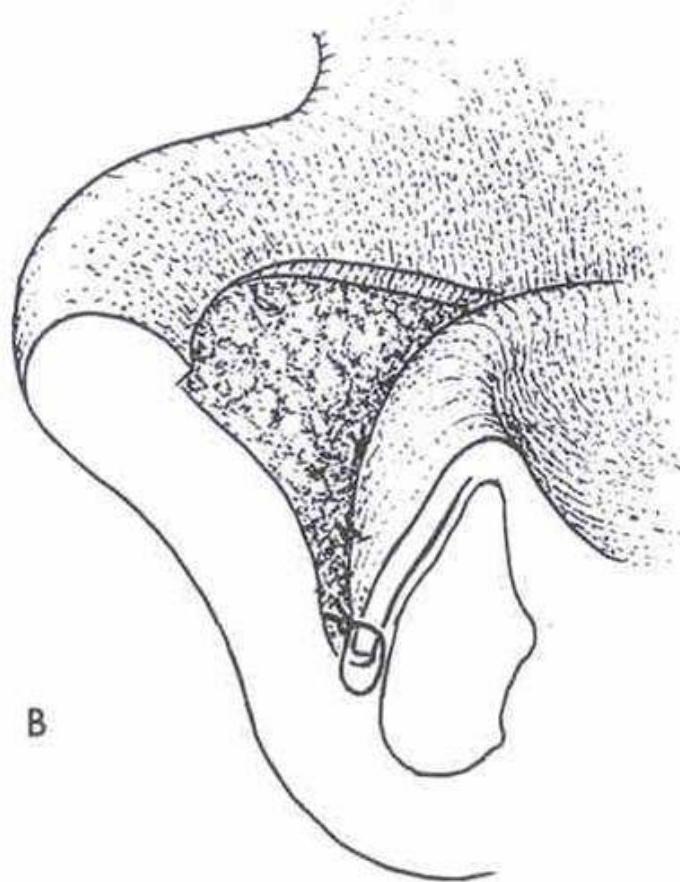
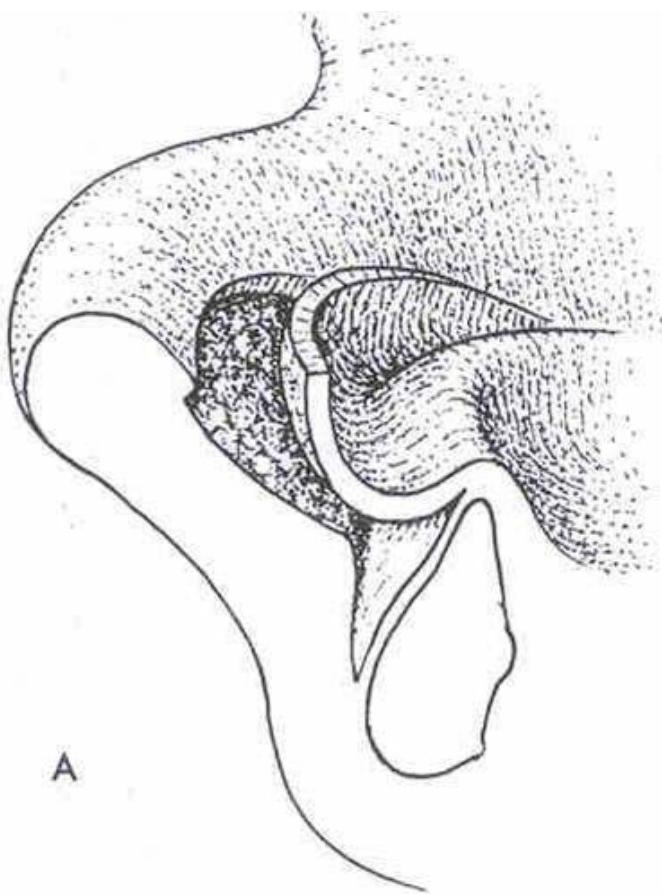
CIRCUMFERENTIAL WIRING

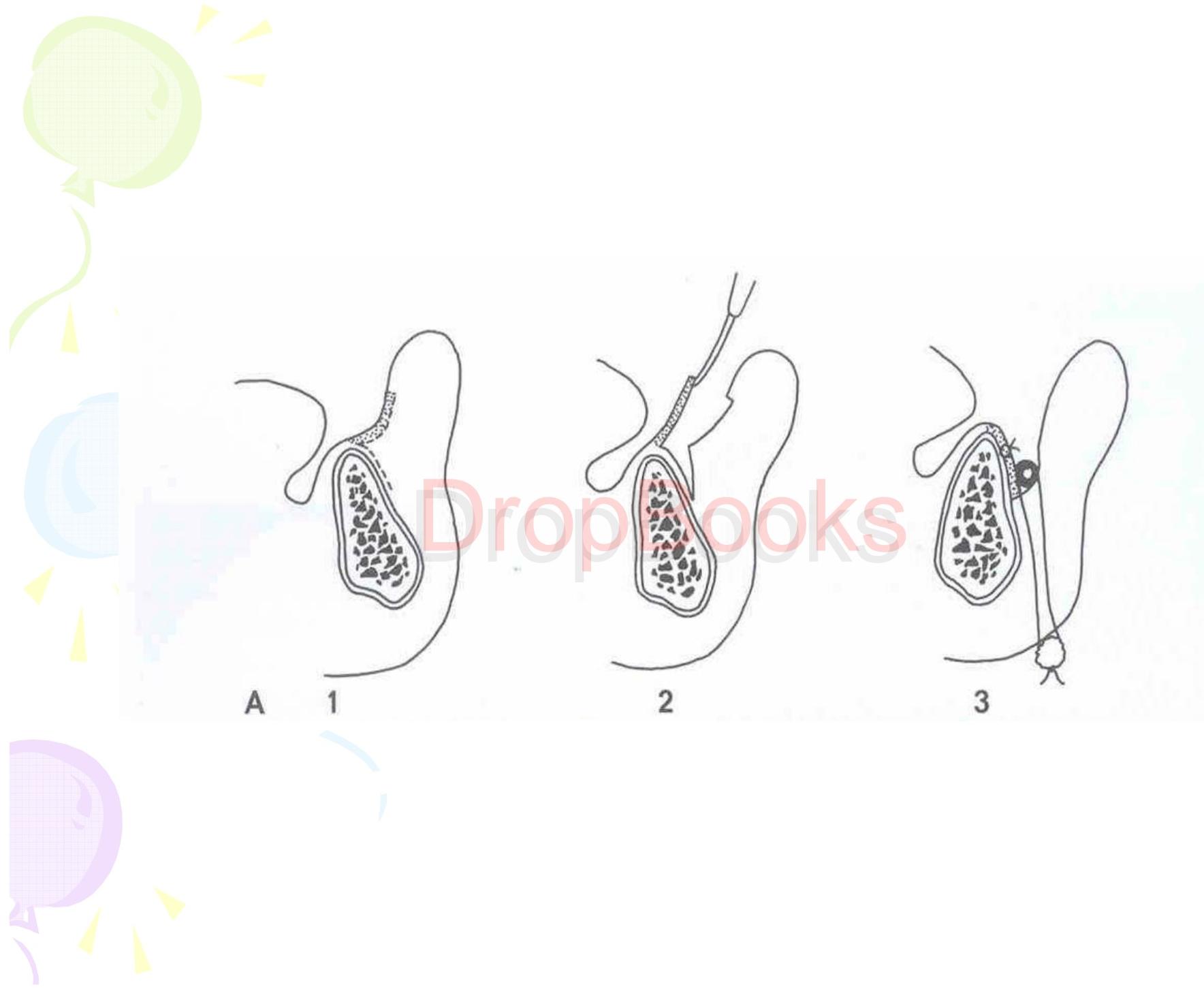


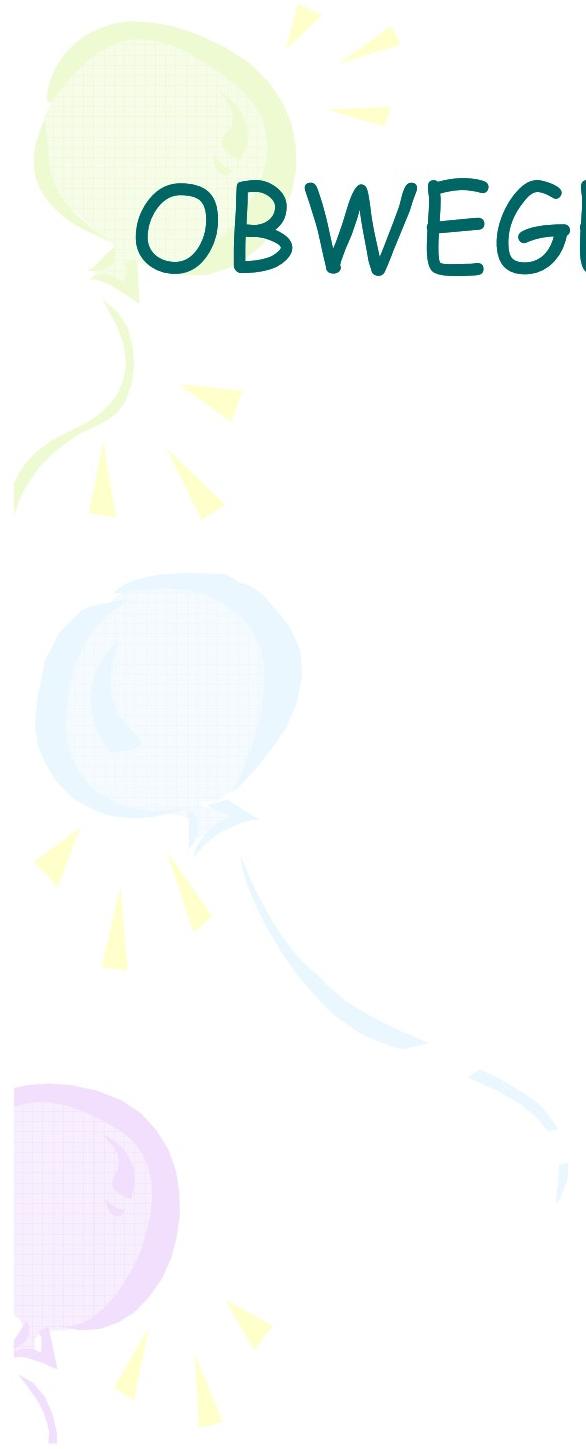
SECONDARY EPITHELIALIZATION VESTIBULOPLASTY

- ใช้ในการณ์ที่เนื้อเยื่อบริเวณ vestibule ไม่สมบูรณ์เพียงพอที่จะใช้วิธี mucosal advancement
 - Kazanjian's technique
 - Obwegeser's technique

KAZANJIAN'S TECHNIQUE

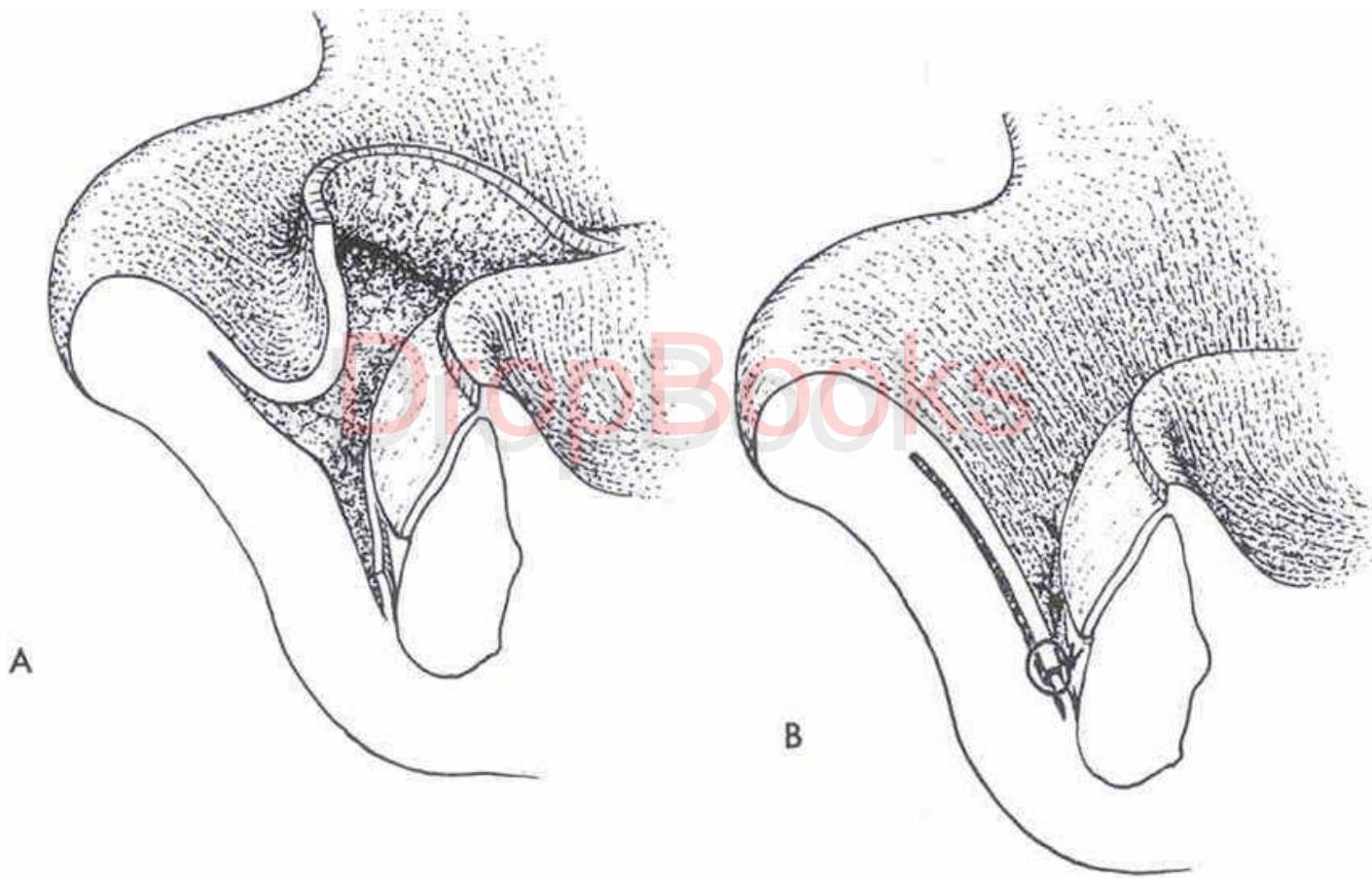




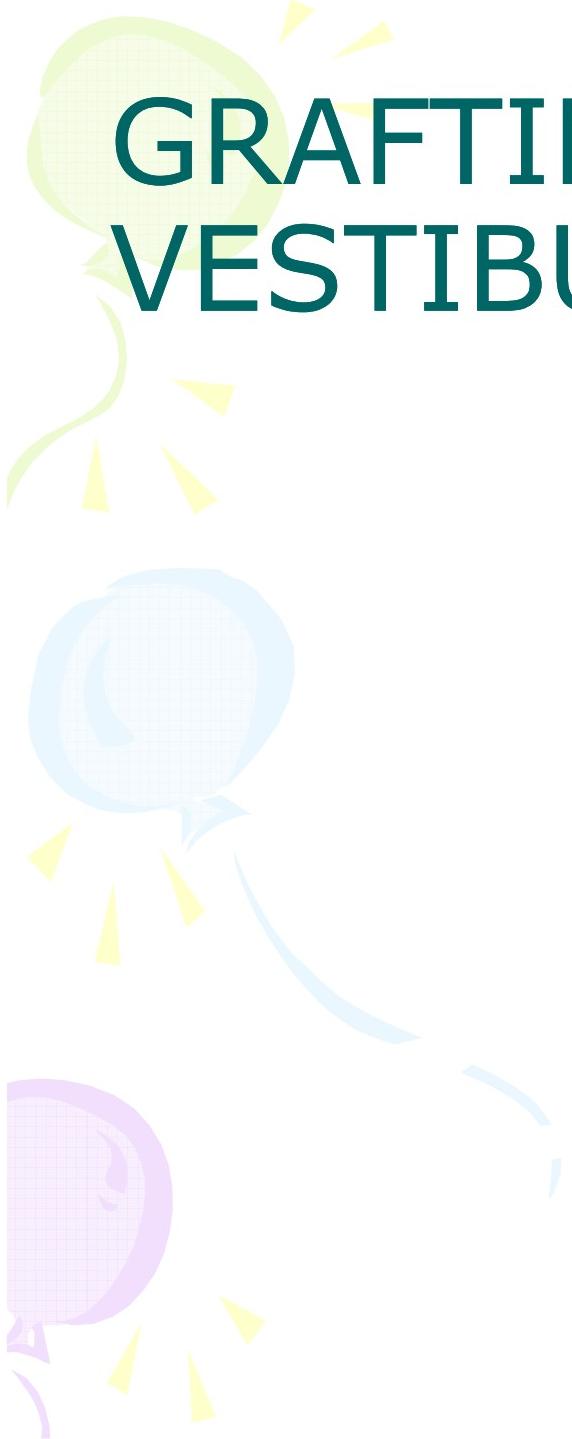


OBWEGESER'S TECHNIQUE

OBWEGESER'S TECHNIQUE



GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY



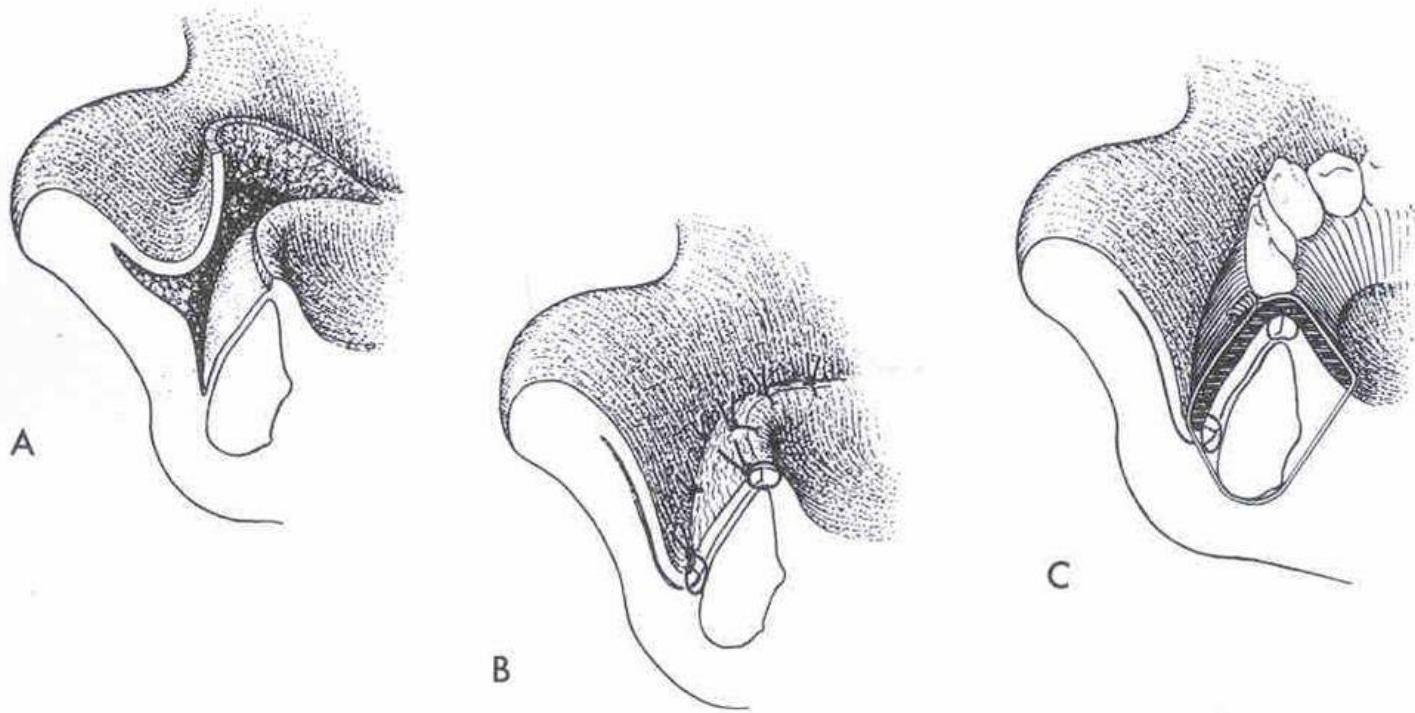
GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY

၈. Mucosal graft

၉. Skin graft

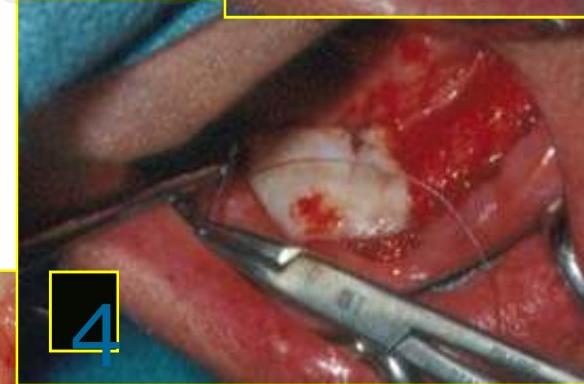
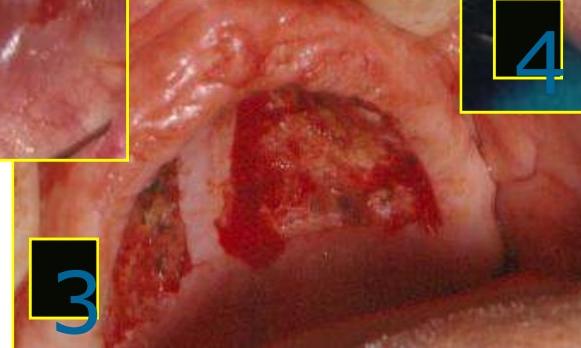
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GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY



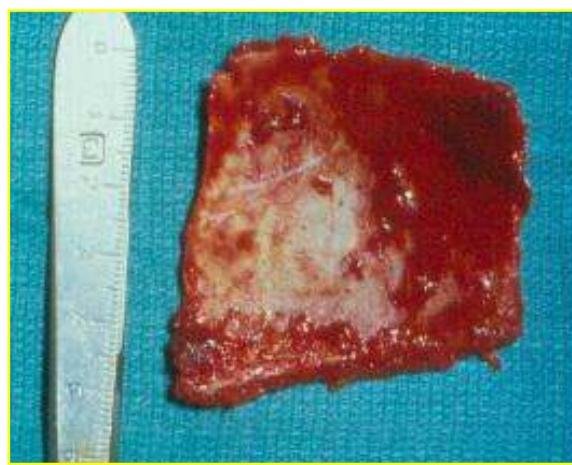
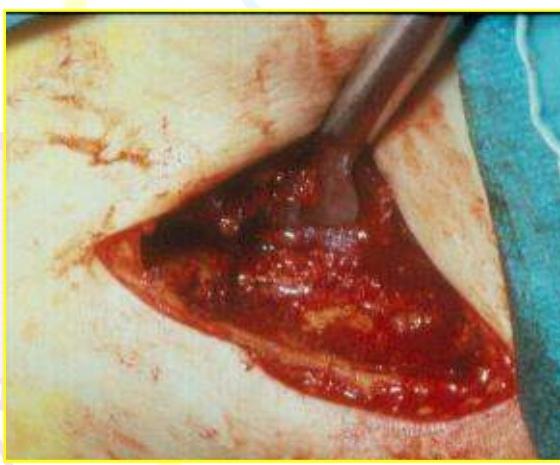
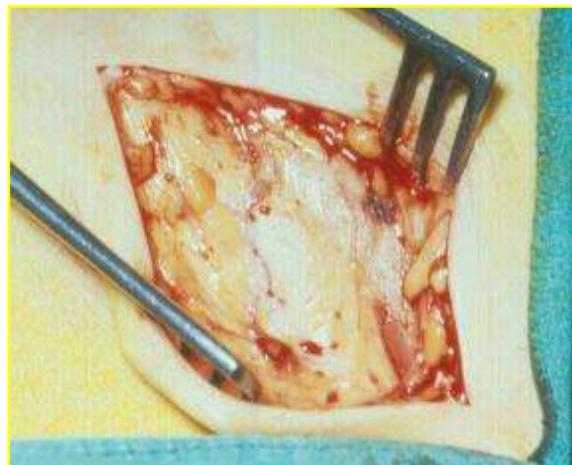
Preprosthetic Surgery

f. **Vestibuloplasty: move muscle attachment and retain with soft tissue graft**



Preprosthetic Surgery

f. Bone grafting: process ... graft donor site

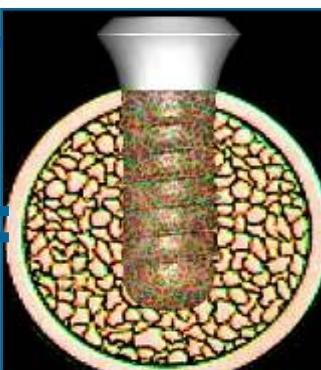
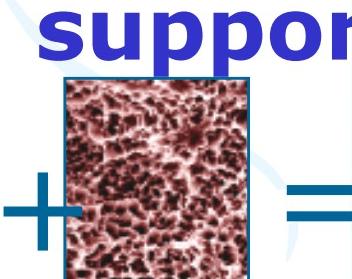


Preprosthetic Surgery

f. **Bone grafting:** replacement of bone loss to alveolar atrophy ... benefit ??? ...

typically ALL of the newly grafted bone is gone within 5

years ... unless ...



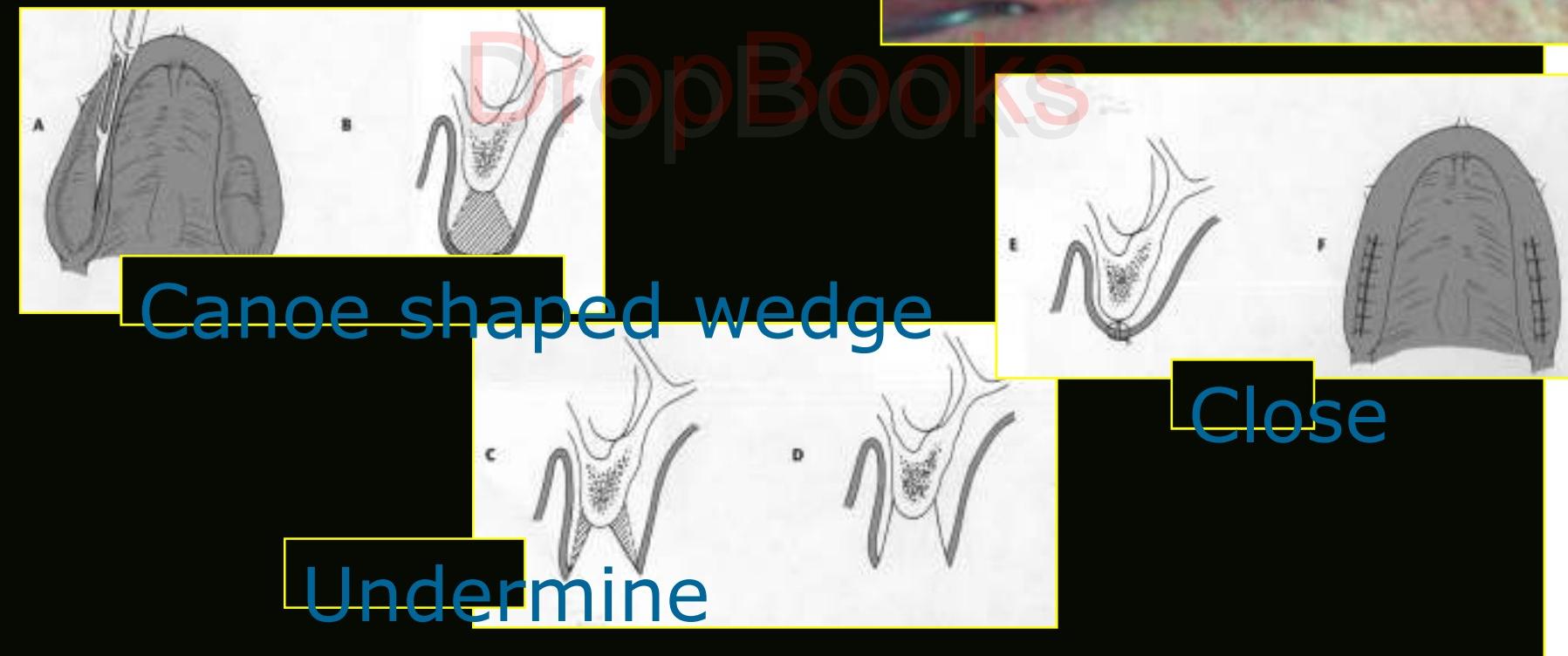
implant

Details to follow...



A 62 year old male presents for a upper partial. He had his posterior teeth removed 22 years ago. The tissue in the tuberosity area is hyperplastic and touches the lower ridge when the patient closes.

Using diagrams, describe a surgical procedure for tuberosity reduction



INFLAMMATORY PAPILLARY HYPERPLASIA

- Inflammatory hyperplasia of the palate , Palate papillomatosis ,
verrucous papillomatosis

INFLAMMATORY PAPILLARY HYPERPLASIA

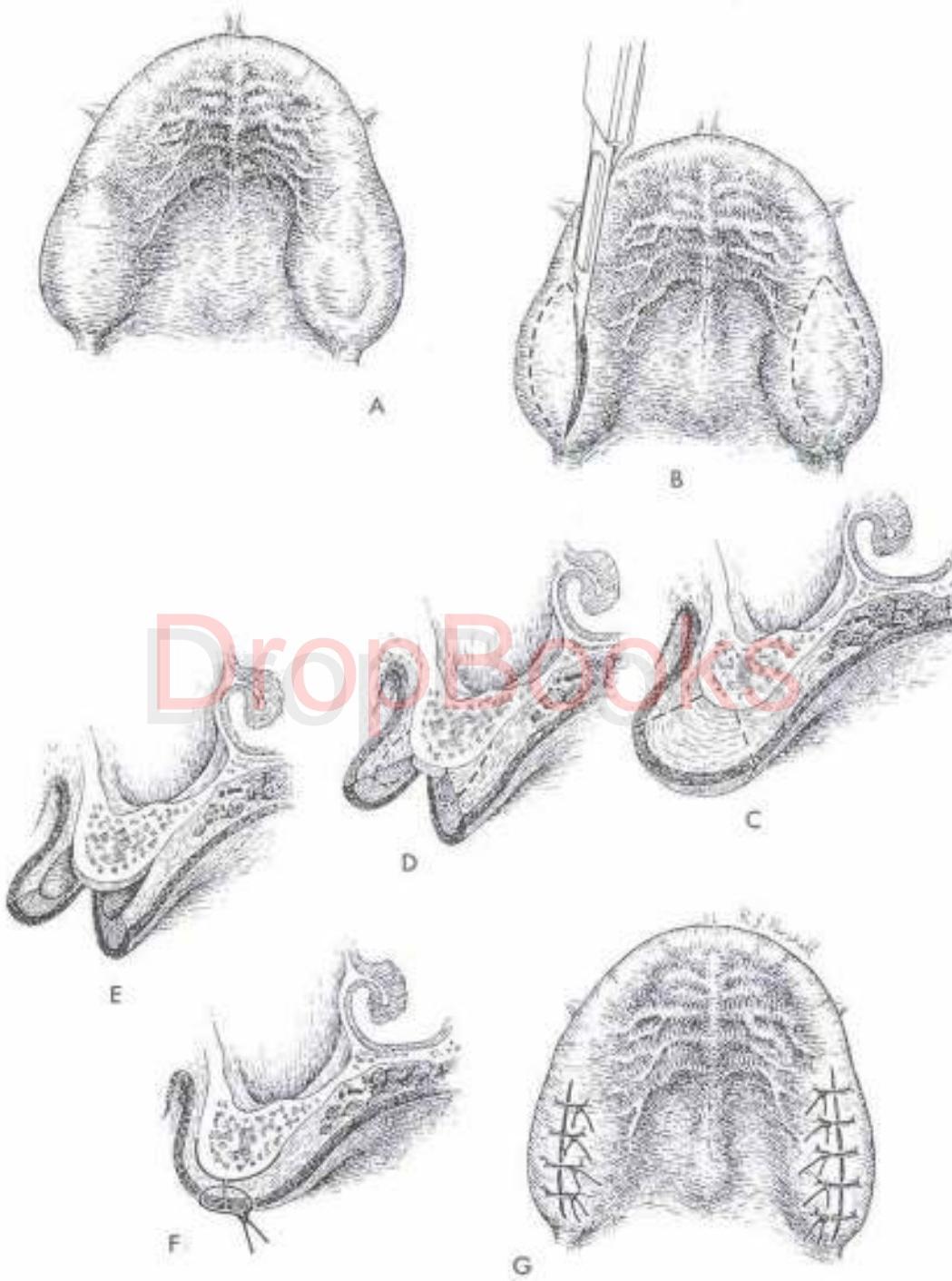
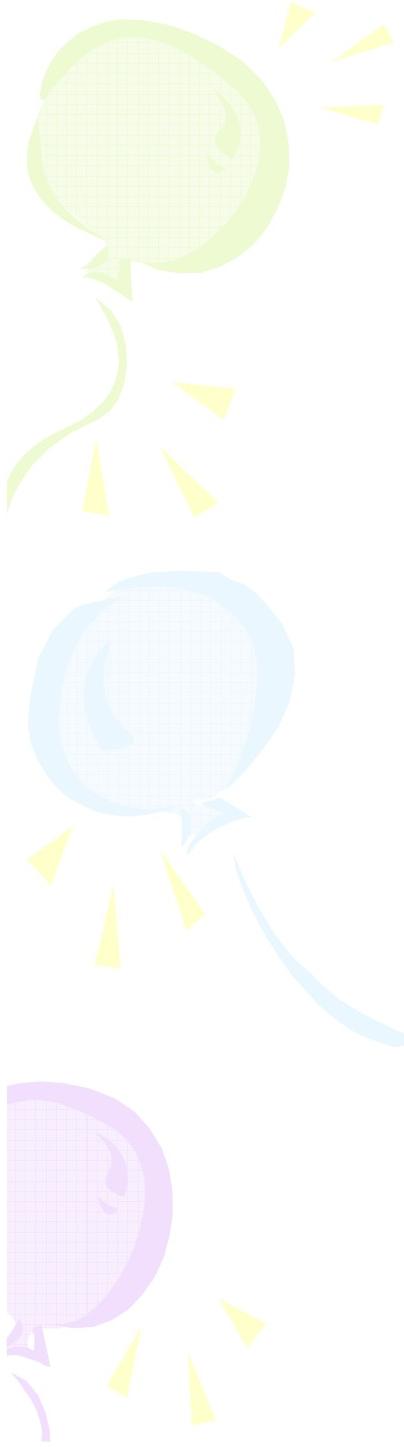
oral mucosa

- painless
- , mucous bacterial debris
- velvetlike
- dyskeratosis , premalignant lesion



FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA OF ALVEOLAR RIDGE

- dense connective tissue
- maxilla tuberosity
- mandible retromolar pad



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FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA OF ALVEOLAR RIDGE

- incision elliptical wedge blade No. 15
- submucosal fibrous tissue palatal buccal incision
- interrupted suture



EPULIS FISSURATUM

DropBooks



Thank you



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Any questions?

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